THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,405, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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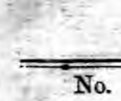
FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

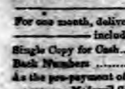


THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 15th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer,
„ Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

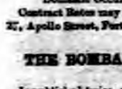
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

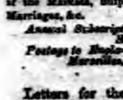


THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TRIGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Bazaart Row.

For deck passage, and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th Oct., 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Boilers have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jeychund Atmaram, Kalapatchaya, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, VASWUMAL in charge, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, especially of Acids, per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.
Bombay, 7th October 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF Messrs. F. A. PALMER & Co., No. 2, Medow Street:—

One handsome 18-Light Crystal Chandelier, from the well-known makers *Messrs. Stephenson Allardice & Co.* of Glasgow, fitted for Oil or Candles, at Rs. 600.

Two handsome 12-Light Crystal Chandelier, do., at Rs. 400 each, and several smaller ones from the same manufacturers.
Bombay, 7th October 1862.

THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS in Mahogany and Oakwood case with the full five octave compass and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tune, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and procured from ourselves.—Price each Rs. 100 to 130.

Rampart Row, HERBERT & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY, Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES.
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late JOSEPH GRIERSON, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES,
Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.
Surat, 8th October 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by
W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing.....	1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing.....	1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducomter's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing.....	3	Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing.....	2	„	(Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing...	1	„	
WHISKEY in Case containing.	1	„	

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 5 dozen cases...	Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black „	„	25
Do. Do. Yellow „	„	30
Amontillado, Red „	„	28
Port „ Black „	„	28
Do. Pints „	„	15
Claret Blue „	„	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow „	„	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	„	35
Champagne, Sparkling „	„	36
Do. do. 1st quality	„	42
Guinness'	„	30
Moselle	„	30
Do. Sparkling	„	36
Rhenish	„	20
Pale Brandy	„	30
Do. very fine	„	36
Gin, Old Tom	„	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks		23
Cherry Brandy, finest	„	36
Do. do. Pints	„	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anisette	30
St. George „	23	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin „	20	BRANDIES.	
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old	Rs.
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Cognac.....	32
Do. Pints.....	10	Craritte Dupont's do...	25
		Castillon's do...	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth ...	18
Old Golden.....	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE.....	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.			
White do.	.....Good Dinner Wine...	„	„ 24
Brown do.			
Yellow do.		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.....	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET.

Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julian		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality....	A. DePaul.....	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. DePaul.....	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet...	Quarts	„ 36
Do.	do.	Pints	„ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan / Cobients Rninc... / do.	per dozen	Rs. 36
MOSSELE do.			„ 21
GRABBLE'S GINGER WINE.....			„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.			„ 42
CURAÇOA			„ 40
MARASCHINO			„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY.....			

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 12, 24, 30, 36	„	„
Do. ...Vallee Robine (30 years old)	„	„ 50
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica.....	„	„ 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.....	„	„
Do.....Hollands in cases.....	„	„
WHISKEY .....Glenlivet, Crabbie ...	„	„ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just in hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, HURRAKOOR, AND KOLABA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst., on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 16th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd inst., on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL,
Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent, Bombay.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
J. GORDON,
Secretary Bombay.
Bombay, 16th October 1862.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirement of Clauses VIII and IX. of act XXV. of 1856, Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the Valuation and the Rate assessed for the year 1862 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Island of Bombay and Colaba is now and will remain open at this Office until FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the inspection of all parties concerned, and that any objection to the Rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated in writing and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. TRACEY, Clerk.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office,
14th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Naudgam, Challisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at the lowest price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.
Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORATE OF MAHABLESHWUR.

INCOME TAX ACT Schedules I. and II. under the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that the case of all persons possessed of annual Income or Profits amounting to not less than Rupees 500, to whom special notices may not be issued within the period of three months from this date, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862 under schedules I. and II. Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act) will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that if any person object to such assessment he may apply to the superintendent and assessor of Mahableshwur at Malcolm Peit for a form of return of Profits or Income under the said schedules and send in his return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

2. Persons whose total Income and Profits do not amount to Rupees 500 a year will not be liable to any Income Tax for the year commencing from 31st of July 1862, but those who are now assessed on annual Income or Profits amounting to Rupees 500, or more, and who claim total exemption on the ground of their annual Profits and Income being less than Rs. 500 must within the above period of two months give notice of such claims to the superintendent and assessor at Malcolm Peith together with the Declarations required by section XIV. clause 2 of Act XVI. of 1862. Forms of which declarations can be obtained from the said superintendent and assessor.

GEO. INVERARITY, Collector.
Sattara Collector's Office, 13th October 1862.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication. List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

ORIGINAL CARTES DE VISITE

OF

ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES AND CLERGYMEN, AND MINISTERS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Rupees 18 per dozen.

Archbishop of Canterbury.	Bishop of New Zealand.
Archbishop of York.	Dean of York.
The Pope of Rome.	Dean of Westminster.
Bishop of Exeter.	Dean of Lincoln.
Bishop of London.	Dean of Ripon.
Bishop of Oxford.	Dean of Chichester.
Bishop of Winchester.	Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Bishop of Lichfield.	Rev. Dr. Wordsworth.
Bishop of Sodor and Man.	Rev. H. Melville.
Bishop of St. Asaph.	Rev. Gresley.
Bishop of Bath and Wells.	Rev. Baptist Noel.
Bishop of Gloucester.	Rev. F. D. Maurice.
Bishop of Ripon.	Archdeacon Denison.
Bishop of Durham.	Archdeacon Hale.
Late Bishop of Durham.	Rev. F. W. Robertson.
Bishop of Llandaff.	Rev. T. M. Bellew.
Bishop of Manchester.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
Bishop of Lincoln.	Rev. Dr. Yelf.
Bishop of Labuan.	Rev. Dr. Whewell.
Bishop of Madras.	Rev. Dr. Wolff.
Bishop of Sierra Leone.	Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborn.
Bishop of Honolulu.	Rev. J. Binney.
Bishop of Africa.	Rev. W. M. Punshon.
Bishop of Kingston.	Rev. Dr. Cumming.
Bishop of Cape Town.	
Bishop of Victoria.	

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort,—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

SMITH'S BENCH VICES, 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.

PAINE BRUSHES of all kinds

LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

JIM CROWS.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

PORTABLE FORGES.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

4th. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ½ & 1 Inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BHIMJEE GIRDHUR has contracted to purchase from ABDOOL HOOSSAIN HEBTOOLLA, all his right, title, and interest, in all that Piece of Government Ground, formerly two separate pieces together with two Houses and premises standing thereon, and now made into one House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Bengal Poora Street, the building is Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 195, and the Ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 440 and 40, 441, 465 and 466. Any person or persons having any claim or claims upon the said premises, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to me, within 14 days from the date hereof, at my office, in the Court House, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and persons withholding such Notice will be deemed to have waived their right if any.—Dated this 15th day of October 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

POETICAL LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, AND BOUND BOOKS.

Recent Additions.

ATKINSON'S (Capt. G. J.) Curry and Rice, on 40 plates, new edition, reduced to .....Rs.	12	0
——— Indian Spices for English Tables.....	10	0
——— Campaign in India, 4to. tinted plates, half morocco, reduced to	60	0
ARNOLD'S (Dr.) Life, by A. P. Stanley, cr. 8vo. morocco	16	0
BOOK OF HIGHLAND MINSTRELSY, edited by Mr. Ogilvy, cr. 8vo. cloth	6	0
BARRY CORNWALL'S DRAMATIC Scenes and Sketches, 8vo., illustrated	6	0
BARTLETT'S (W. H.) The Nile Boat, illustrated, cloth gilt	5	12
——— Jerusaleh, illustrated, 8vo. cloth gilt ...	7	8
BRANDE'S (Dr.) Dictionary of Science and Art, 8vo. half russia	50	0
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IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BHIMJEE GIRDHUR has contracted to purchase from ABDOOL HOOSSAIN HEBTOOLLA, all his right, title, and interest, in all that Piece of Government Ground, formerly two separate pieces together with two Houses and premises standing thereon, and now made into one House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Bengal Poora Street, the building is Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 195, and the Ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 440 and 40, 441, 465 and 466. Any person or persons having any claim or claims upon the said premises, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to me, within 14 days from the date hereof, at

COMMERCIAL.

OMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 17th October 1862.

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(PRICES CURRENT (14TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :

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Old Broach, ready		350 to 360
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OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.

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Rapeseed, General	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black	38 to 39 nominal.
" (White)	40 to 42 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	30 to 31

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 14TH OCT. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 29th Aug. 1862.	From 30th Aug. to 4th Oct. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	...	2,339	2,339
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	...	...	*42

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 7th Oct. 1862.	From 8th to 14th Oct. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,143½
" 1862-63	...	...	...	...
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,140½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	*42

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 7th Oct. 1862.	From 8th to 14th Oct. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,617½	8	40,625½
" 1861-62	23,918½	656½	24,577
" 1862-63	...	...	...
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,039	13½	4,052½
" 1861-62	16	...	16

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM SEA TO 14TH OCT. 1862.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer *Clarence*	" 8
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Columbian*	" 656½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Columbian*	" 13½
Total	680

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIS,
Actg. Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, & Opium, P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 15th October 1862.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital £664,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	2s. 1⅛d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND MOOLTAN.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (Two MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will gentrally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stocks, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 16	Gazelle	Naroda	Bushire 2 Sept.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 15 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 16	Kossuth	Bennett	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Veraval.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *Gazelle*, from Bushire.—Mr. E. Jacob; Mr. Ayasche Pelang, and 18 natives.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—138 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—Captain Ingham; Lieut. Horneblow; Mr. H. Lawless, and 100 natives.
Per Steamer *Taptee*, to Veraval.—56 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Freya*, F. C. J. Mupon, bound to Falmouth, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Louisa*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Arrarat*, for Singapore and Batavia.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—250 packages Cloves, 306¼ cwt., Dharey Bhimjee; 1 case Oilmaanstores; Card cases, 2 Nos.; China Preserves, 2 Jars, Eduljee Cursetjee Boyer.

Celestial Empire.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., N. B. Mody.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Jetha Poonja.
Beraton Castle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt, Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee and Co.; 205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt, Jaiserram Cursonram; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.
Sir John Lawrence.—25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwt., Huttasing Keseesing; 27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Pairaz Champsy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Asuline.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tezpal.
Lady Havelock.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt.. F. Chambers; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Doosabhoy Hormusjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Dorabjee.
Inkermann.—312 packages Wet Dates, 864 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mallay Canjee.
Missouri.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.
War Cloud.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.
Rowantree.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
Howden.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.
Victoria Bridge.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.
Hafurman.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Homraz Kessowjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Premchund Roychund; 60 bales Wool, 156¼ cwt., Hubibbhoy Ebrambhoy.
Peerless.—1 half bales Cotton, 2 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.; 56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Panachund Kessowjee; 125 bags Coffee, 31¼ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Aden.

Barile Frere.—4 packages Oilmanstores, Esmalljee Dossa.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—166 boxes Country Soap, 96 cwt. 2 qr. 12 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*294	Assyria, (paddle),	... Aden.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Salb	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
935	Cursetjee, (hat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Feargelley	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (hat),	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbidda, (schooner),	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1242	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
910	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	... River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	... Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1378	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownugger.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1057	Glorisaa, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Duty and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1003	Azulina, Manson—John Oliver & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scove l & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1171	Spaminondas, Hessley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 8)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Hormusjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Dorabjee.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1006	Lakeman, Grant—Campbell & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George B. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
883	Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Ilennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Oct. 15)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—R. Burn & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
830	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE BATAVIA.

890	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

809	Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.	
293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug.27)
724	Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhal—Comber, Sons & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

FOR COLOMBO.

150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)

NOT FIXED.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
872	Ally, Shephard—H. E. Cadoo.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathe.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—D. and A. Hormusjee.	
952	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
285	C. Commercial de Gon, Matins—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
435	Corings (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAulv—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
368	Golaka Bawden. H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)	
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	
369	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
1942	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
80	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram Brady,—H. Sidick Dossal.	
109	Nasserol Harsed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
292	Nasseree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Ouchs & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
962	Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozlar—McIver & Co.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Son Pare, Stewart—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

BOURBON.

403	Washington, Maland—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma Richmond, Lobree—McIver & Co.	

FOR LONDON.

534	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	A. B. Coulis, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
756	Clark, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.	
719	Cuba.	

FOR RANGOON.

486	Hyacinth, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

1017	Heirvilia, Ballou,	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 23
501	Carolina Agnes, Oveastone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sep. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
358	Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Elolsa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
766	Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Prynn.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson. Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1044	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
837	Victoria, Tate.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
535	Wellington, Ayling.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Percy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops)	July 21

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

General Havelock, Spowart.

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Morris.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
349	Early Dawn, Norris—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
1230	Cimber, Kopperhaldt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sep. 8
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15

ence about Indian affairs, on which the writer calculated when committing to print such mendacity.

The actual facts are so clear and simple that a few minutes attention would ensure the comprehension of them to the weakest capacity. Lord Cornwallis ignored the rights of the actual cultivating farmers, which had existed for a hundred generations, and he conferred upon the zemindars, who had been merely the hereditary collectors and farmers of the Government revenue, the actual proprietorship of the soil for a fixed annual money payment to Government. This was in 1789. By a supplementary enactment in 1799, these new created landed proprietors were invested with summary powers for collecting their rents from the Ryots, these rents moreover being fixed by their own arbitrary will. Such was, in its perfected state at the commencement of the present century, the Bengal permanent settlement, initiated by Lord Cornwallis; and under it, as may well be supposed, oppression speedily attained to its zenith. The zemindars by virtue of their summary magisterial powers exacted from the cultivators every pice they could get. They paid indeed to the Government with regularity the stipulated annual price of their newly acquired despotic status and privileges, and they themselves waxed rich, on the revenues which ought either to have been left in possession of the Ryots or paid into the Government treasury. This regular payment of the Government fixed rate, and the rapid accumulation of wealth by the zemindars, are magniloquently set forth by the *Spectator* in proof of the superior wisdom of Lord Cornwallis. He does not tell that it was only a few who had no right to the land that were thus enriched at the expense of hundreds of thousands, who had a prescriptive right, dating long before the Christian era, to at least a tenant occupancy, so long as they paid to the Government a rent which had never amounted to one-half of what was now exacted from them by the zemindars, or rather the sub-holders to whom the rents were generally sold, and their subordinates. The rights of the agricultural community were ruthlessly sacrificed; and depopulation to a very considerable extent was the result. The Marquis of Hastings, in a single sentence, stated so emphatically the effect of the permanent settlement on the condition of the tenant cultivators that we shall content ourselves with simply quoting his words after a tour of inspection in the district. "The system (he says,) established by the Legislature left me without the means of pointing out to the complainants any remedy by which they might hope to obtain redress, and from all I could observe *the class of village proprietors appeared to be in a train of annihilation.*" The wretched condition of the ryots awakened the sympathies of many. Holt, Mackenzie, Colebrooke, Blunt, Bailey and others made strong representations on the subject. Government was roused to action. Committees were appointed, whose reports all exhibited one picture of "distress and beggary." Various remedial measures were adopted, all of them necessarily infringing upon the absolute proprietory rights conferred upon the zemindars by the permanent settlement, and recognizing as in some sort still existent those tenant rights which that settlement had set aside. No measure however has succeeded in remedying the evil. The permanent settlement was a bad success so perfect in its way, that it has proved too strong for the power that created it. From the days of Lord Hastings to those of Sir J. P. Grant, the Government has been contending with it on behalf of the degraded Ryots, and although these contentions and the publicity which has attended them have tended to check processes working for the utter ruin of the agricultural population, and have co-operated with other and more patent influences to prevent the "annihilation" that Lord Hastings anticipated, they have done little more. The zemindars pay the money rent fixed seventy years ago, and which from the fall in the value of the precious metals is now a very small burden indeed. But the Ryots are still hovering on the borders of starvation, ready to be swept away by hundreds of thousands on every recurrence of a bad harvest. The evidence is conclusive and super-abundant that of the agricultural class in India, that portion which is under the rule of zemindars holding under the perpetual settlement is the most wretchedly degraded and poverty-stricken of all; while those who hold directly under the Government are in better circumstances, and that portion of them, who have obtained the thirty years settlement are the least straitened of all. The reason of this lies on the surface. The whole system, as we have often said, is bad; but it exhibits different degrees of badness. The tenants of the Government soil, have to do only with the Government as landlord, and with Sowkars or Marwadies who make advances of money to enable them to cultivate their lands. The cultivators of land owned by zemindars under the perpetual settlement are as dependant as the former class on money lenders, while as exactors of rent they have to deal, not with a lenient Government that charges a very moderate rent and remits even that in bad seasons, nor even with the zemindars, who in similar circumstances, might, from a regard to their own prospective interests, avoid ruining their tenants, but for the most part with contractors to whom the zemindars have sold the crop in expectancy for ready money, and who having nothing to look to for their own remuneration but what they can recover from the tenant, proceed to extremities with him, selling all that he has, even to his cooking pots, to make up the deficiency, should the crop prove insufficient.

There cannot be a doubt that the Government tenants are in better circumstances than any other class of Indian cultivators, and all who wish them well, will desire that they may be saved from the tender mercies of those who would assimilate their condition to that of the Ryots in those provinces of Bengal where the perpetual settlement has banished prosperity from every homestead except that of the zemindar. It did not require the statistics of our contemporary to make every one at all acquainted with the subject aware, that the rent *received by Government* does not on the average exceed one-tenth of the produce of the land. What amount goes to the money lender, we are not prepared to say: far less can we tell what proportion in excess of the amount payable to the Government, in Bengal, goes to the Zemindar, his assignees and their subordinates. But this is certain, that the Government tenants can afford to live a little better than all other classes of cultivators. They may not indeed indulge in *pan sooparee*, but they do indulge in cheaper substitutes, which although cheaper, are still beyond the reach of the Bengal Ryot. They know, moreover, what they have to pay to Government, and they know that they are in no danger of any unexpected or arbitrary increase of their rent. The money lenders also know this, and can make their calculations with unerring accuracy; while the direct connection of the Government with the tenant, puts them a little on their guard and induces them to act on something like a regular system, which, although it keeps the poor cultivator low indeed, still allows him to feel that there is something of stability in his circumstances, a feeling to which the Bengal Ryot is an entire stranger.

In continuation of our notice of Wanklyn's "Report on the Samples of Cotton in the International Exhibition, made on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association," Italy, as the Report also says, 'deserves especial attention.' It is a striking announcement that the new Italian Government are, by earnest and judicious means, preparing to revive cotton cultivation on an extensive scale in many parts of Italy, where they have proved it can be grown profitably. There is a vast amount of land available and suitable for cotton culture, without disturbing any land now devoted to other crops. In Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia there are about 3,000,000 acres available for cotton cultivation. The tests which have been made show that cotton can profitably be produced at about 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. There is, moreover, a large population wanting employment. Mr. Wanklyn says:—

"I was particularly struck with the practical manner in which the Italian Government have had the whole peninsula surveyed; and the land suitable for cotton culture marked and measured,—the population available for its cultivation counted,—the railways and roads required for its conveyance marked out,—the obstacles to its cultivation enquired into, and means devised for overcoming, them, and commissioners appointed to enquire into, and to test its cultivation there, and to make enquiries in this country about the cottons we require—the qualities and quantities: the very business-like mode in which these commissioners are doing their work, by ascertaining what cottons we require, and also by investigating the cottons sent by other countries with which they will have to compete; and I could not but feel that if the English Government had pursued a similar course in India, employing commissioners to develop the cultivation of cotton there, England and India would have enjoyed a very different condition to their present state."

The samples of cotton exhibited are from twenty-one of the Italian provinces: they are mostly of a very serviceable description, superior to those from Turkey, Smyrna, and other parts of the Mediterranean; but the mode of ginning is bad. Land in Italy yields 2 to 4½ cwts. of cotton per acre, which quantity might be considerably increased by an improved agriculture. It will be wonderful if liberated and united Italy become one of the chief sources of cotton supply for England. That she is really capable of rendering this service to Great Britain and the world is shown by the following remarks:—

"Cotton has been cultivated in Italy from time immemorial. During the wars of Napoleon I, and the Continental blockade, the Italian mainland supplied almost the whole of Europe with cotton; it was especially grown around Naples, being generally known in commerce as *Castellamare Cotton.*

"Subsequently the sad condition of the Southern provinces, due to the entire absence of drainage, irrigation, and road communication over large tracts of country, was sufficient to cause the almost entire cessation of cotton cultivation in Italy, it being impossible under such disadvantages, and with the depressed prices, to compete with America and India.

"Two species of cotton are grown in Italy; the *Gossypium herbaceum*, and the Siamense cotton.

"GOSSYPIUM SIAMENSE.—Two varieties are cultivated; one yielding a fine, glossy, white wool, is that known as *Castellamare Cotton.* The other produces tawny-coloured wool. This species, as far as regards Italy, is an annual, although some have asserted that they have seen it sub-arboreous in Calabria. It is not easy to say which of these species of cotton was first cultivated in Italy, but we know that the white Siamense, the most valuable, has been known there from very ancient time.

"Repeated experiments have been tried to introduce Pernambuco cotton at Naples, but the winters are too severe. Another attempt has been made at Lecce to introduce the *G. aboreum*, cultivated in Spain, but although it has produced every year it suffers in the winter."

"The quantity of cotton now grown in Italy is quite insignificant, even where most cultivated. In the Province of Terra di Otranto only 700 to 800 tons are produced annually, and 140 tons in that of Ferra di Bari. Both in Southern and central Italy, as beforementioned, large tracts of country would be suited to the growth of cotton were the land drained. If only one-third of available land was cultivated for the growth of cotton, there would be an annual yield of above 550,000 bales.

"South Carolina produces 500,000 bales of cotton, with a population of 715,000 inhabitants. In Italy there is no want either of inhabitants or land to commence at once an extensive cultivation of cotton, which might perhaps prevent the recurrence of one of the most fearful commercial crisis which could take place, and possibly not little contribute to the solution of that vital problem of modern civilization—the abolition of slavery in the United States."

India displays a hundred and sixty-six samples, which Mr. Wanklyn examined, reported on, and valued. Special reference is made to upwards of forty of them. A dozen samples grown from indigenous seed are described as of a very useful and serviceable character, and very superior to the qualities generally sent from India. Half a dozen samples are the produce of Sea Island seed, none of them of superlative excellence, the one from Penang the best, the others good useful cottons if compared with New Orleans. Three samples are the produce of Egyptian seed, and maintain the character of Egyptian staple; and of a dozen other samples from Egyptian seed Mr. Wanklyn says:—"They have lost the length of Egyptian staple, but are fully equal in that respect to Middling Orleans; are remarkably white, and I should consider them good proof of the suitability of Egyptian seed for the production in India of the quality of which we require the largest supply." A dozen samples are of New Orleans and Uplands, which have maintained their original character, whilst half a dozen others from the same seed show that the cotton has degenerated in length of staple, but though shorter than New Orleans, are vastly superior to the bulk of indigenous cottons. There is an 'excellent sample of the Bourbon variety from Madras;' and four samples 'of very good Pernambuco from Singapore.' Mr. Wanklyn's concludes his general remarks on the Indian samples as follows:—

"I endeavoured to ascertain the probability or possibility of our receiving any considerable quantity of the above superior qualities, but was unable to meet with any one who could give me reliable information on this very important point; nor could I ascertain, beyond mere conjecture, what the probable supply of the usual quality will be this year from India. The best authorities assured me that there were no data upon which any calculation could be formed, but the general opinion was that the supply could not exceed the amount furnished last year."

Jamaica is capable of growing a 'very great quantity,' if there were sufficient energy in the people. New South Wales the Report states:—

"Has nine contributions of very excellent samples of all varieties, and has the honour of exhibiting a sample which has been valued by the jurors at 4*s.* per lb. Amongst the samples is one of very good fair Orleans, worth 14*d.* per lb., and I was glad to hear that this variety is likely to be fairly tried in the colony.

"There may be at present about five acres under cultivation for cotton, but if the results are satisfactory, extension will be rapid, as the colonists are quite aware of the important trade which is now open to universal competition."

New Zealand and Natal are very favorably spoken of as sources of future supply. Peru is looked to with great confidence. The samples range in value from 12*d.* to 18*d.*: the price in Peru is 7*d.* to 8*d.* The Report says:—

"Peru contributes to the International Exhibition probably the oldest sample of cotton in the world, in the form of a large lap or fleece of about 40lbs. weight, which the commissioner assured me had been found in a tomb in one of the ancient ruins of a city which existed before the Spaniards first invaded the country. The cotton is of excellent staple and very strong, and the lap very clearly shows that the former inhabitants of Peru not only knew how to grow good cotton, but also how to handle it."

We may look to Queensland for the best varieties of the staple. Mr. Wanklyn says:—

"Queensland evidently is in earnest, and there cannot be a doubt that the people of this enterprising colony can and will send us large supplies of Sea Island cotton.

"Judging from the samples exhibited, in the form of a large bale of Sea Island cotton, and various cases of excellent samples contributed by numerous exhibitors, I should consider that there must be a large extent of land being put under cultivation, principally, if not entirely, of the Sea Island variety. I must remark that the samples of Sea Island cotton from the Australian colonies are far superior to the same varieties from any other part of the world exhibited.

They most decidedly give a preference in Queensland to the Sea Island, for whilst there are fifteen exhibitors of that description, there are only two of the New Orleans variety, which, however, are particularly good samples.

"I do not desire in the least to discourage the cultivation of Sea Island cotton; but the samples of New Orleans are so particularly good, that I would recommend the Queensland people to try both the New Orleans and also Egyptian, for it is quite possible that the return per acre of those sorts may be even more profitable than Sea Island."

"The Commissioner, Mr. Mareh, M.P., informed me that the cost of cultivation is about £9 per acre, and that the land is very well adapted to cotton culture."

Turkey is likely to be a good source of supply. Her samples, costing in Turkey 5*d.* per lb., are valued from 8*d.* to 12*d.* A supply, by no means inconsiderable, may be obtained from Venezuela of cottons whose value ranges from 12*d.* to 29*d.* The last are Sea Island varieties. The Report concludes as follows:—

"In conclusion, I must remark that there was the strongest desire manifested on the part of the whole of the Commissioners to become more closely acquainted with the Cotton Supply Association and the cotton consumers of this country. They desire to know more particulars respecting the qualities of the cotton, and the quantities of each which we require; and also are particularly anxious to know what other countries are doing, and can do, towards meeting our great requirements. A copy of this Report may be handed to the Agents of the various exhibiting countries, for by it they will be enabled to compare the relative qualities of their cottons with those of other countries in the International Exhibition."

The Report is altogether encouraging in reference to the future. It is quite evident that there will be an ample supply of cotton for British consumption in a short time, if the present inducement to cultivate continues. We see no reason to doubt of its continuance. We consider the American *monopoly* of the British market at an end.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)
HONGKONG, 27*th September.*

Patna 740 dlrs.
Malwa 763 dlrs.

THE ship *Ino* which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports having experienced very severe weather off the Cape of Good Hope; during which about 30 cases of acids, which were carried on deck, became leaky and were thrown overboard. The remainder of the cargo under the hatches is probably all in sound condition, as the ship makes no water. The cause of her protracted passage was the chronometers getting out of order. The captain and several of the crew are suffering from scurvy.

WE have been favored with copy of an extract from a letter written by an exalted dignitary in Calcutta, which says:—"Mr. Edmondstone has announced his intention of going home at the conclusion of the cold season, and some curiosity is felt regarding Lord Elgin's choice of a successor. Mr. Harrington would probably decline the appointment as he is known to be tired of India, hence Colonel Durand has a good chance if the claims of Muir and Wingfield can be set aside."—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 8.*

THE following letter has been sent to us for publication. We give it the prominence its importance deserves.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette,

SIR,—In your impression of 2nd instant you publish an extract from the *Friend of India* to the following effect. "Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief of India, has ordered a public letter on the behaviour of Colonel Priestley to be read by every Captain in the Royal Black Watch to his company." As this statement is utterly false, I hope you will afford me space in your columns to contradict it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. MCLEOD,
Major and Bt. Lt. Colonel,
42d Royal Highlanders, Comdg.

Dugshai, 6th October.

We reserve our remarks for the present.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 11.

OUR latest news from Cabool, contains a detail of events that transpired between the 19th and 26th September. The most important being the arrival in the Ameer's Camp of an ambassador from Persia, and the receipt by Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan of a letter from the wife of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, on the Heerat business.

With the letter abovementioned we have received the one which we announced the other day as having been concealed by the Cossid, when he was seized on suspicion of conveying them. At the time of his seizure the Cossid was in a baker's shop at Jellalabad. He had only just time to conceal the letter in his possession when, as he describes it, he was surrounded by chowkedars from a neighbouring thana. They searched him closely, and on his protesting his innocence, maltreated him. On reaching his native place, Boot Khauk, on the way to Cabool, to which place he was being conveyed a prisoner, his relatives bribed the guard and obtained his release.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

WE notice that the health of the Town has slightly improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are the same, while the deaths from fever have slightly decreased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 296 against 304 of the preceding week; and against 220, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	8
INDO-EUROPEANS.	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	1
HINDOOS.	
Cholera	38
Small-pox	0
Fever	83
Other diseases	62
MUSSULMANS.	
Cholera	14
Small-pox	0
Fever	26
Other diseases	25

PARSEES.	
Cholera	6
Fever	7
Other diseases	5
JEWS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	5
Other diseases	13
NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	2
UNKNOWN RACE.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	0	1
Cholera	64	10
Measles	0	0
Fever	125	109
Nervous system	8	11
Respiratory system	16	24
Vascular system	0	1
Alimentary system	35	27
Cachexy	37	24

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 16th Oct., 1862.

BROACH—Fine and calm. Ther. 78.
BULSAR—Fair SW. light.
GOA.—Partially clouded and hot, ESE.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy SW.
SURAT—Passing clouds, wind variable.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, OCT. 16.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

STEALING ORNAMENTS FROM A CHILD.—Singee, woman, was charged with stealing a silver wristlet from the person of a child on the 14th instant.

Baba Mhadoo stated, that he was a fisherman. At about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th instant, his child had the bangle (produced) on her wrist among others. The prisoner gave up the bangle to the policeman when charged with the theft. The value of the bangle was one rupee.

This statement was confirmed by the police sepoy.

The prisoner made no defence.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced her to be imprisoned for one month, in the House of Correction with suitable labour.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE BUGGY NUISANCE AGAIN.—Hasson Abdool Currim was charged with driving his buggy in a fast and negligent manner, so as to indicate a due want of regard for the safety of others, on the 15th instant.

Mr. Charles Rowan Kelly, solicitor, said,—Yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock I was in my palkee in Apollo Street when I heard the palkee wallahs call out pice. I saw the defendant with his back turned and looking out of the back of the buggy, his horse was walking at the time. When the hamals called out, the prisoner turned round and seized the reins. I got out of the palkee and went after him, I saw him turn round again and let go the reins. He was driving in a careless and negligent manner so as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Cross-examined by the prisoner,—saw the prisoner make a start at the reins as if to catch them. I believe they were not in his hands. He had completely turned round and was leaning out of the back of the buggy. The prisoner was driving on his proper side, the palkee was on the left side.

Ruttan Dooma Palkee hamal to Mr. Kelly corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

Police Sepoy No. 367 likewise corroborated the main facts as previously given in evidence.

The prisoner in his defence declared that he was on his right side, and that he did'nt drive fast. The palkee came on his side.

His Worship said that the evidence clearly showed that the prisoner was guilty of negligent driving, as it had been proved by Mr. Kelly, that the prisoner was not looking where he was going to, and that he had not any command over his horse at the time, not having the reins in his hands. The carelessness of buggy-wallahs were proverbial they never seemed to look or care where they were driving, and therefore whenever they were convicted for such offences they would be heavily fined. The prisoner had rendered himself liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for what he had done. The prisoner would be fined Rs. 15.

FORGERY, PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY.—Bomanjee Sorabjee, Jahangeer Eduljee, Rustomjee Manockjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, and Jamsetjee Manockjee were again placed at the bar charged with forgery, perjury and conspiracy. This case has been for some time under investigation.

Mr. H. H. Crawford conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Sangster appeared for Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee.

Mr. Judge for the other prisoners.

Mr. Crawford said, that he wanted with the permission of His Worship, to place Manockjee Rustomjee, one of the accused parties in the box as he had expressed a desire to turn Queen's evidence.

His Worship cautioned Manockjee Rustomjee that anything that he might say would be taken down and might be used against him, but could not be used in his favor, that no inducement was held out to him, and that it would rest entirely with the presiding Judge, before whom the prisoners would be tried as to the manner in which he would be treated.

Muncherjee Rustomjee said,—I was lately clerk and assistant godown keeper in the employ of Messrs. Brice and Co., and for the last two months I have been out of employment. I know Jamsetjee Manockjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee, they were my friends. I also know Eduljee Sorabjee. In the month of July last I had some communication with Jamsetjee Manockjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee with reference to the forged note, the subject matter of this prosecution. They said that there is a Parsee named Palonjee Jamsetjee who has brought an action against his (witness's) brother Rustomjee Manockjee and his partner Shapoorjee Cooverjee, to recover the sum of Rs. 11,500, and in order to defeat that action we will prepare a note. Jamsetjee asked me to lend my name, as the person to whom the note was to be made payable. I refused at first. Jamsetjee and Bomanjee said we will bring European witnesses to prove the genuineness of the note. They said that Pallonjee Jewanjee was an illiterate man, and his signature was so simple that a child could write like it. Jamsetjee said we will make a note for Rs. 500. I then consented to that proposal. In the afternoon of the same day Rustomjee Manockjee, Jamsetjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee came to my house about 6 o'clock in the evening. Jamsetjee Manockjee came alone to my room and said, that he had made arrangement with reference to the matter regarding which he had spoken to me that morning in Eduljee Sorabjee's shop. We then went down-stairs together, and there found Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, and we went together to Eduljee Sorabjee's shop. I then found Bomanjee Sorabjee and Jehangeer Eduljee. Jamsetjee told Jehangheer to write the body of the promissory note for Rs. 500 payable to me on demand. Jehangheer wrote the note. Then Bomanjee brought a one anna receipt stamp and pasted it on the foot of the note. Then Jamsetjee Manockjee took an account book out of his pocket and said "I have a genuine signature of Pallonjee Jewanjee's in this book." He showed that book to Bomanjee Sorabjee. Then Bomanjee took some oilskin, yellow transparent tracing paper from his pocket and placed it upon the genuine signature with a pencil, he then took the tracing paper and placed it on the promissory note, then pressed heavily over the tracing paper so as to leave an indentation of the signature on the promissory note. Then Bomanjee Sorabjee traced over the impressed characters with pen and ink. He then placed a piece of paper over the back of the note and rubbed it over that with a shell. He then sprinkled some water over the back of the note. This note (produced) is the same note. The marks of the indentation are now perfectly distinct. It was suggested by Jamsetjee Manockjee that a blank should be left for the date. Jamsetjee said that an earlier date should be put, and enquiry should be made as to the amount of stamp required for a promissory note payable on demand. He said he would ascertain the date of the death of Pallonjee Jewanjee's uncle, and say that the money was obtained for religious ceremonies consequent on his death. Jamsetjee handed that note to Bomanjee and I left the shop. During the time the note was being written Pallonjee Dossabhoy came into the shop for a short time and asked me what we were all doing. Pallonjee Dossabhoy is an intimate friend of mine. I told him we were making a promissory note in the name of one Pallonjee Jewanjee. He said "I dont like this work that you are doing," and he left. On the following morning I again went to the shop and found Bomanjee Sorabjee, Jehangeer Eduljee and Jamsetjee Manockjee. Jamsetjee said, "I have ascertained the certain date." He brought the date written in Goozerattee in the corner of his angrika. We then referred to the calendar and found the English date corresponding with that Goozerattee date. Jamsetjee ordered Jehangheer to insert it in the body of the note in the blank that had been left. Jamsetjee said this is a good date, because it will appear to the judge that the money was lent for the purpose of defraying the religious expenses connected with Pallonjee's uncle's death. The date was the 14th April 1862. On the same day, about 4 o'clock, Jamsetjee Manockjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee took me in a hack buggy to a European's house near Duncan road, where I saw Martin Curley and Mrs. Penner, with neither of whom I was before acquainted, Bomanjee talked with them saying that I was his friend and that I had a promissory note for Rs. 500, but that the maker of the note denied his signature, that I wanted to summon the maker, and asked them to come to the court and to give evidence that the note had been signed and the money paid in their presence. Mr. Curley said "what will you give if I come and give evidence." Bomanjee said he would pay him Rs. 50. Curley and Mrs. Penner assented to those terms. On several other occasions I, Jamsetjee and Bomanjee went to the same house, to teach Mr. Curley and Mrs. Penner what to do. Bomanjee taught them what to say. About a week after this an action was brought in my name in the Small Cause Court, against Pallonjee Jewanjee, to recover Rs. 500 on this note (produced). I did not go myself to institute the action. Rustomjee Manockjee gave Jehangheer Eduljee 100 Rs. note to pay the Court fees and other expenses. Jehangheer left me to go to the Small Cause Court, telling me to stay in the shop. Jamsetjee Manockjee went with him. Two or three days before the trial I and Jamsetjee Manockjee, Bomanjee Sorabjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, Rustomjee Manockjee and Jehangeer Eduljee met in the shop and a conversation then took place, as to what I was to say if I was asked in court whether I had demanded the money before bringing the action. Bomanjee wrote a note purporting to be from Pallonjee to me, and Pallonjee's signature was affixed to it in exactly the same way that it was affixed to the promissory note. This is the note now produced and the other document purports to be a true copy of a letter written by me to Pallonjee Jewanjee, and was written on the same occasion as the note. I never did send any letter to Jewanjee. Bomanjee told me to say that this letter (produced) had been delivered to me by Pallonjee's son, named Bomanjee. I attended the Small Cause Court on the day of the trial. Before the trial, in the Small Cause Court House, Jamsetjee Manockjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee pointed out Pallonjee Jewanjee and Bomanjee his son to me, Mr. Curley and Mrs. Penner. I saw Pallonjee and his son Bomanjee that day for the first time. I gave evidence in the Small Cause Court on the trial of the action, for the 500 Rupees, in which I was the plaintiff and Pallonjee Jewanjee was defendant, and the whole of that evidence that I gave on that occasion was false. After the trial I received two letters from Jewanjee, now produced. I don't know the date on which the promissory note was written, but it was nearly the beginning of July; and I do not remember the day of the week on which it was written.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until another day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, on Friday the 17th October 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 312 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Phutechund Kesrisung deceased, by his son and heir Mugun Phutechund *vs.* Nugindas Tarachund.

Special Appeal No. 314 of 1861—Ahmedabad—Bai Oora wife of Bhika Noorbhai *vs.* Miyabhai Ali Miya.

Special Appeal No. 327 of 1861—Poona—Yekuth Chimnaji Kookurnee *vs.* Keshoo Mahadeo and Ramchunder Madkeshwur, both deceased, the son and heir of the former Moro and those of the latter Govind Gopal, Huri and Moorar.

Special Appeal No. 328 of 1861—Dharwar—Bhoppute bin Kuriapa Reddi *vs.* Bapoo Saheb walud Mulung saheb Pinjari.

Special Appeal No. 329 of 1861—Dharwar—Balkrishnapa Gumbhir Vakeel *vs.* Busapa bin Chenbusapa Valud.

Special Appeal No. 870 of 1861—Konkan—Hingne Trimbuk Hurya deceased, by his son and heir Ganesh *vs.* Junardhun Bhikaji and Bapuji Keshoo Damle.

Special Appeal No. 331 of 1861—Konkan—Balkrishna Ganesh Wadee Pandoorung Anant Wad.

Special Appeal No. 332 of 1861—Konkan—Krishnaji Trimbuk Kootoombule *vs.* Sukharam Narayen alias Sukharam Nana Charya Zoshi.

Special Appeal No. 333 of 1861—Dharwar—Kulupa Patil *vs.* Chenapa and Virapa Gonda.

Special Appeal No. 334 of 1861—Konkan—Vinayuk Gungadhur Zoshi Vukeel *vs.* Kama bin Bendoo Sulpe.

Special Appeal No. 336 of 1861—Poona—Dajishet bin Kedarshet Kale *vs.* Bamshet bin Vitoji Bhusme Shimpi.

Special Appeal No. 337 of 1861—Konkan—Pandoo Babaji Patel *vs.* Dinkur Bullal Pethe.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.
(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

A. H. Huschke & Co. vs. *Frederick Gibbs.*

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Camroodin, for the defendant.

DEMURRAGE.—The summons described the action to be for the recovery of Rs. 200, being the amount due and payable under a charter party bearing date the 3rd September 1862.

Mr. Bayley, in opening the case, stated that the action was brought to recover demurrage for two days at the rate of Rs. 100 a day, and the question at issue was, whether the demurrage was to run from a particular day according to plaintiffs' account, or from a subsequent day. The charter party, upon which the demurrage was claimed, was dated the 3rd September 1862, and had been entered into between the plaintiffs on the one part, and the defendant, who was master of the ship *Victoria*, on the other part, with respect to the barque *Freya*, by which the defendant agreed on behalf of his owners, to transhipon board the *Freya* for conveyance to England the cargo of the *Victoria* which had put back into the harbour for repairs. The cargo consisted of cotton and seeds, and it was provided that twenty working days should be allowed for the loading of the cargo, commencing from the day the *Freya* was ready to receive the cargo, that the vessel was to be supplied with forty tons of ballast, and any cargo sent in a damaged condition was to be refused. The point set up by the defendant was that the charter party commenced to take effect from the 18th September, whereas it was dated the 3rd September and consequently took effect from that date. It would appear that on the 12th September, the defendant had notice that the vessel was ready to receive cargo, as per charter party, on the 15th. No answer was given to that notice, and the learned counsel would prove that the *Freya* was able to receive cargo on the 16th. The twenty days, excluding Sundays and the Dussera holiday, expired on the 9th October, and demurrage was thereupon claimed for the 10th and 11th October. Bills for the two respective days were sent in, but payment was refused. The learned counsel said, the question would be whether the charter party was complete on the 3rd September or not. On the 1st September a rough memorandum of the charter party was drawn up and signed by both the plaintiffs and the defendant, and the clean copy was made out on the 3rd September.

Mr. Barton asked for a nonsuit on the ground, that the summons alleged the debt to be due and payable under a charter party dated 3rd September, whereas the defendant did not admit such a charter party. The charter party bearing that date produced to the Court by the plaintiffs was not signed by the defendant until the 17th September. The charter party was, in the first instance, sent to the defendant and he having objected to several clauses it was sent back to the plaintiffs. Alterations with interlineations were made and it was then returned to the defendant who signed it on the 17th September. The learned counsel said that the defendant was entitled to 20 working days, from the 17th September and that he was not guilty of demurrage.

Mr. Bayley said that the contract was made on the 3rd September, and that the defendant having abstained from signing the document until the 17th, he could not take advantage of his own wrong. The rough memorandum was signed by both parties on the 1st instant.

His Honor in overruling Mr. Barton's objection, remarked, that it has been laid down that a document when not a deed is evidence of the contract and not the contract itself.

James Mackintosh, examined,—I am partner of Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, freight brokers. I negotiated the charter party between the plaintiffs and the defendant. The document now shewn me was signed by the defendant on the 1st September, it was a rough memorandum of charter party. The fair copy of the charter party was dated 3rd September. I left it on the 4th September with Messrs. Soojaoodin Tyebjee & Co. the agents of the defendant, for his signature.

Cross-examined,—It is usual for parties to sign a rough memo. of contract, before signing the clean copy. I look upon both documents as the charter party; the one is as binding as the other. (Mr. Barton put in a letter from witness to defendant, dated 17th September, stating that the vessel was ready to receive cargo from the previous day).

Re-examined,—It is usual for the ship's agent to give the notice of the vessel being ready. I wrote the letter in a friendly way.

C. F. Meyer examined,—I am master of the barque *Freya.* She was discharged on the 15th September, and was ready to receive cargo from the 16th.

Cross-examined,—There were 40 tons of ballast in the ship. We took in 20 tons more ballast on the 12th September. No ballast was taken after the 15th. The first boat loads of cargo from the *Victoria* came alongside the *Freya* on the 20th September. The boats were not detained, but they were sent back ashore, because the cargo was damaged. The bales were all wet. I went on behalf of Messrs. Huschke & Co. to measure the cargo on the 19th September.

Julius Achenbach examined,—I am representive of Messrs. Huschke & Co. On the 11th October I wrote a letter to the defendant claiming demurrage for the 10th, and on the 13th wrote another letter claiming demurrage for the second day, the 11th. The vessel was ready to receive cargo on the 15th.

Cross-examined,—The rough copy of the charter party was signed on the 1st September by both parties. It was then submitted to defendant for his approval and he made alterations. The clean copy was dated 3rd September, it was returned to me by defendant on the 18th. According to mercantile custom the memorandum signed on the 1st is binding as charter party on both parties.

George Buhen examined,—I am Chief Mate of the barque *Freya.* The last portion of the cargo was discharged on the 15th September. Ballast was taken on the 11th and 12th.

Mr. Barton in stating the defence said, the defendant first sent his boats on the 18th September, but the Captain of the *Freya* instead of receiving the cargo sent it back on the ground that the bales were damaged. There was, however, no proof that the goods were damaged. With regard to the question, from what time and date does a charter party take effect and bind the parties, the learned counsel said that the law was the same with regard to it as with regard to other contracts, namely, that it is binding from the time it is given by the party who becomes bound by it. The first document dated the 1st September was, according to plaintiffs' own evidence, a rough draft, it was sent to Captain Gibbs and he refused to ratify it. It was intended to be the original contract and Captain Gibbs signed it after making erasures; it was then sent to the plaintiffs and abrogated by the other document. After the document was sent back, defendant never got a notice to sign the revised copy, but a notice came to him before he signed the charter party that the vessel was ready to receive the cargo. The learned counsel contended that the defendant had made himself liable on the charter party dated the 17th September and not on any other. He quoted from "Abbot on Shipping" a passage to the effect that a charter party takes effect from the time it is sealed and delivered and not from the day it bears date. He said that the document of the 3rd September did not necessarily take effect from the day it bore date. The document was not in existence when the letter was written by Messrs. Huschke & Co. The impression of the defendant was that 20 clear days were to be allowed for loading the cargo from the 17th September.

F. Gibbs, the defendant, stated.—When I signed the memorandum of the charter party on the 1st September there was no stamp on it. I looked upon it as a rough draft of a contract of charter party. I objected to several clauses in it and gave it back to Mr. Mackintosh, instructing him to get a clean charter party with the alterations I had made. I next saw Mr. Mackintosh a fortnight or three weeks afterwards. I received the letter of the 10th September from Messrs. Huschke & Co. At that time I had not seen the other document—the clean charter party dated the 3rd September. I had not signed it then. I received Mr. Mackintosh's letter of the 10th on the 17th September. Having received that note I signed the charter party on the 17th and returned it by the same messenger to Mr. Mackintosh. I signed no charter party on the 3rd September. The cargo was ready for three months. The charter party bore the date 3rd September, but when I signed it on the 17th, I put the date 17th below my name.

Cross-examined,—I did not know that the charter party was lying at the office of my agents from the 4th September. The agents did not inform me of it.

Ruttonjee Bomonjee examined,—I am dubash to Captain Gibbs. The ship *Freya* was chartered by Captain Gibbs to convey the cargo of the *Victoria* to England. The captain of the *Freya* called at my office on the 18th September to measure the cargo on behalf of Messrs. Huschke & Co. This was the first time he came to measure. He did measure the cargo. I swear that the cargo was ready to be shipped since three months. It had been landed from the *Victoria* and was deposited in a warehouse. The cargo we sent on the 19th was in a fit condition to be shipped.

Cross-examined,—We shipped cotton on the 18th and seed on the 20th.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said that this was an action brought to recover Rs. 200 for demurrage under a charter party bearing date the 3rd September 1862. He thought that the charter party dated the 1st September had been very properly put in by the plaintiffs, but as the demurrage did not arise from that, he must discard it from consideration for the purposes of this action. He had, however, to put construction upon the other charter party as it appeared before him, wherein it was provided that there

ed the ultimate annexation of the country to the possessions of the British Crown. There were certainly no light obstacles to be overcome, and their importance was doubtless duly felt and weighed by Major Stewart. Undaunted, however, by what would have deterred less enterprising and energetic spirits, he embarked with his small staff full of anticipations of ultimate success. To give importance to Major Stewart's mission he was appointed Assistant to the British Diplomatic Agent at the Court of Teheran, this appointment being calculated not only to cause his being treated with respect by the people through whose territories he was to pass, but likewise, from his bearing letters accrediting him to the Shah of Persia, to insure his requirements being met, so far as might prove feasible, by the local authorities. Major Stewart at once found it necessary to place himself in communication with the British Envoy at the Persian Court, and on doing so found that difficulties had arisen which promised to put a stop to the work he had left India to carry out. It had been intended to carry the line of telegraph wires from Bagdad to Kurrachee through Ispahan, Teheran, and Shiraz to the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and thence along the Sea Coast of Beloochistan to its destination on British territory. The work involved considerable outlay and much labour. The jealousy of the Persian government of the introduction of European officers, even as a temporary measure, on "the soil of Iran" was in itself a bar of no ordinary difficulty to overcome. At one time it was confidently hoped that the opposition of a bigotted clique about a person of the Persian monarch would be defeated, or at any rate that it might be overcome by means only employed in Eastern Courts; but after considerable alternation of hope and fear, so many obstacles were thrown in the way of success, and so much valuable time was being lost, that the British representatives at Teheran decided on seeking for the accomplishment of their purpose in some other direction. On the arrival of Major Stewart at the Persian Court, he found that the proposed route through Persia and Beloochistan was both diplomatically and officially closed, and negotiations virtually suspended. It has since been proposed that, as the opposition on the Persian government to the continuation of the line from Bagdad to Kurrachee through Persia promises to continue indefinitely, a new route shall be sought along the Southern shore of the Persian Gulf till it strikes the Arabian Sea at Ras-al-had, from whence it shall be continued by a cable laid well within soundings. In the first place, therefore, from Bagdad the line will have to diverge to All which is to the west of the Euphrates and on the borders of Arabia, and thence be carried through friendly territories to the Arabian Sea. The cable, from the point on the coast selected for its departure, will cross the entrance to the Gulf, and thence be carried well within soundings along the coast of Beloochistan, terminating on the Scinde coast either above or at Kurrachee. In furtherance of this object Major Stewart is now in England: but recent advices lead us to believe that he will speedily take his departure for Bagdad and the Euphrates Valley, armed with full authority to carry out the scheme as now proposed. It is greatly to be regretted that any difficulty should have arisen between England and Persia on a subject of so much importance to both countries,—of importance to England as it promised to prove the means of speedy and uninterrupted communication with all her possessions East of the Cape; and to Persia, inasmuch as it could not fail to bring about that enlightenment which is the precursor of civilisation, without which she can never rise in the scale of nations. To us it is a matter of deep regret. The repeated failures of deep-sea cables, more especially of those which it was once hoped would place us in speedy communication with the mother-country by the Red Sea route, have shaken our confidence in the success of any Eastern line, dependant on such means of communication. We have looked hopefully, we may almost say confidently, on the Euphrates Valley and Persian route as that which alone could meet the wants we so much need,—speedy communication with Europe. We have now no doubt of complete success being obtained as far as the shores of the Arabian Sea; but unless the cable can be laid thence across the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and landed on the Northern shore, and thence carried, under treaty with the Beloochees through their territory to Kurrachee, we shall be in constant fear of a repetition of the accidents which have already cost us so dearly on the Red Sea line, which at once dashed the hopes which had been raised to the highest pitch of expectation, and which, after allowing us to taste of the fruits of successful enterprise, sank us into that despair of success which has now well nigh become chronic.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY AT INDAPOOR.

(From the Poona Observer, Oct. 11.)

In our last issue we extracted an account of a meeting which lately took place at Indapoor, to establish a company for cleaning cotton and pressing oil by means of machinery; the scheme having this peculiar feature, that it is intended to be strictly local, the shareholders being inhabitants of Indapoor itself and the neighbourhood. In other respects the plan is of a kind which is likely to be frequent enough in a short time; for machinery is already more or less largely used for both these purposes; money has been invested in this manner with good prospect of a fair return; and it is likely that such speculation will become more numerous. But the idea of a local company is in many respects a remarkable one. There would have been no difficulty, as Mr. Windsor remarked at the meeting, in getting the shares taken up by wealthy natives in Bombay; but this was not the intention of the promoters of the scheme; they wished the shares to be purchased by natives of Indapoor; by small capitalists connected with the town and district, not by large ones elsewhere. Of course this implies that similar speculations are meant to be, or that it is desirable they should be, established also in other places; and that each town in the cotton districts should have its one or more cotton-cleaning concerns, the property of residents of the place.

This is a very statesmanlike proposal, and points to a great principle not fully recognised even in Europe; namely, that the aggregate of small properties is immeasurably vaster, not only than any individual big ones can ever be, but than even the aggregate of the big ones. Many of the English speculations, such as railways, are founded on this principle. A quarter of a thousand millions sterling was expended by English proprietors on railways, some few years ago; and most of these were small proprietors. No association of great capitalists probably could ever have raised such an amount among themselves.

The present French government recognises the same principle in borrowing the money on public security. It throws open its rents to the small capitalist, and is rewarded by the offer of sums large enough to pay for an Italian war, or whatever is required, two or three times over, if it would accept them. Of course there is a political object in this: the offer of money being a strong expression of confidence in a government which depends on popular support, and to which therefore such expression is of value; but it shows also what immense sums are contained in the aggregate of the small fortunes of individuals, numbers telling in the end more than individual weight. If it is required to develope the resources of the country, the way to do so is to induce small capitalists to invest their money in industrial enterprises.

Ninety shares out of two hundred of which the Indapoor speculation consists, were taken up on the spot. How far this was done to please the First Assistant Collector, is of course a matter of uncertainty. The scheme was new, and the profits uncertain; and such a motive as we have hinted at is one that has been know to influence the native mind before now. Indeed we cannot conceal a suspicion (and this is the only drawback we know of) that the profits likely to be realised by cotton-cleaning or oil-pressing, or in fact by industrial enterprises generally, is not likely to be large enough to attract natives who have small sums of money as long as the present opportunities exist of using large and fabulous usury by lending it out to poor people. For instance the honest Marwaree commemorated more than once elsewhere, in this issue, who lends a rupee and demands nineteen back, could hardly expect to realise so substantial a rate of interest as that, by purchasing the part proprietary of a cotton-cleaning gin. The latter may yield him ten or twenty per cent., but what is this to eighteen hundred? Our law system, we fear, will be found to encourage the money-lender to such an extent as to paralyse industry in the same proportion. Deal with the giant of debt first, and the mechanical arts may begin to hold up their heads again.

Mr. William Windsor, who brought the Indapoor scheme to the notice of the community of that place, has a claim to be heard independent of the force of what he says: inasmuch as he is a doer as well as a talker; and not only encourages other people to the development of the resources of the country, but has done a great deal to develope them himself. In conjunction with his brother he has engaged largely and we doubt not successfully in agriculture, and aids in the supply of the Poona markets. He would have engaged in cotton cultivation too, but that government, after exhorting him affectionately to the attempt, could not be brought to see the preliminary necessity of letting him have land to grow it upon. We hope however that this trifling oversight had been corrected before this. The Messrs. Windsor have the advantage of birth and education in this country, and consequent familiarity with the language and customs of the natives: a familiarity however which has certainly led in instances to contempt, for we have been before now delighted to hear of their experience of the honesty and trustworthiness of the native cultivators, who have not been spoiled, like the population of our bazars, by habitual triumph over easily-cheated foreigners.

We cannot conclude without an expression of admiration for the untiring activity of Mr. Ovans—one of the most promising members of the Civil Service. His gentleman's mastery of the vernacular is turned to good account, and his influence is great in proportion among the natives, by whom he is deservedly held in high esteem.

If the Indapoor scheme answers and is imitated, and we shall be glad to witness both, we should further venture to hope that the cotton-cleaning movement will develope itself still further, and betake itself to the manufacture of cotton.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CALCUTTA.

(From the Harkaru, Oct. 4.)

Comparatively little is known to the general public of Calcutta, particularly the European portion of it, with respect to the Colonies, or number of Public Institutions, particularly hospitals, which exist in their midst, and are daily the means of conferring inestimable benefits upon suffering humanity. The reasons for this are obvious. Chief among them may be reckoned the fact that they are wholly supported, and under the immediate control of government, whereas in England and the Colonies, similar institutions are, in a great measure, supported by voluntary public donations,—and are thus brought more in contact with the outside public. Another fruitful cause of this may doubtless be ascribed to the circumstance of all Europeans being fully occupied during business hours, the majority being too much occupied in attending to the interests of their employers, and the latter being too intent upon acquiring a competence wherewith to leave the country. These reasons will, we think, explain fully the cause of the apathy which exists in this city upon matters which elsewhere command the attention of every citizen. The advent of the holidays afforded us on Wednesday last, an opportunity of escaping for a couple of hours from the drudgery of editorial work, and we availed ourselves of it to accept an invitation, to inspect the Medical College Hospital. The building, situate in Collootollah Street must be familiar to most of our readers. Its commanding and really handsome appearance strikes the eye at once, and on the spectator approaching it from the South the full extent is at once observable. On arrival we were at once introduced to the Principal, Dr. Norman Chevers, M.D., and having explained the object of our visit, that gentleman most courteously undertook to accompany us through the various buildings. We propose to give our readers the result of this inspection, believing that they cannot but feel an interest in the progress of an institution that reflects alike credit upon the Medical Officers, attached to it, and honor on the government by whom it is supported.

The Hospital.

The first stone of this building was laid by Lord Dalhousie in 1848, and the Hospital was opened in 1852. The designs were furnished by Barn & Co., and the materials are throughout of the best description. It has an entrance hall reached by a handsome flight of stone steps. Running North and South, the wards are arranged with the special object of ensuring a constant current of air. The ground floor is specially set apart for the treatment of ophthalmic cases in which natives are the chief sufferers. Entering from the front, we are at first struck somewhat surprised to notice a number of patients afflicted by these diseases, but are informed that they are prevalent among the lower class. Although on the basement, we remarked that the ground is perfectly dry, and no evidence of damp exists, in fact asphalte has been laid down so plentifully and well, as to preclude any chance of its appearance. The beds are ranged on either side, and the most scrupulous cleanliness is everywhere observable. Disinfectants are used continually, and extraordinary precautions appear to be taken to preserve a wholesome atmosphere. This ward is under the charge of Dr. C. Archer, M.D., who attends daily. We could not help remarking that the building is in some important respects, ill-adapted for the purposes intended. But it must be borne in mind that at the time of its erection many of the improvements which now characterise modern Hospitals were comparatively unknown, and the greatest attention was evidently paid to ensuring a free ventilation of air, and roomy apartments, without any reference to the minor, but not less important, details. Considerable improvements have been made, but there is room for much more. Ascending the main staircase, on the first floor, we are ushered into wards running due North and South, and appropriated on the one side to male, and on the other to female natives. The accommodation is equally apportioned to medical and surgical cases. There is little classification beyond the following:—

European.
Native.
Medical.
Surgical.
Midwifery.
Patients who have undergone capital operations.
Ophthalmic cases.
Delirium Tremens.

The cotton bedding was remarkably clean, being changed regularly twice-a-week, and as much often as may be needful, and the patients presented an appearance of great cleanliness. What a contrast, the care and attention they receive in this hospital, must afford, to the treatment, which, under the most favorable circumstances, they would receive at their own homes. Fed far better than they have ever been used to, attended by the first Medical gentlemen in the country, cared for in every way, have they not cause to bless the day that witnessed the establishment of British rule in India? The wards on the other, or western end of the building, are set apart for females, and include three for Midwifery cases. These latter are under the medical charge of Dr. Wilson. Before proceeding up-stairs we would refer to a rather startling incident which was brought under our observation in connection with the native patients,—and which most satisfactorily accounts for the excessive mortality which prevails in the native wards of this Hospital. It appears that many natives in the last stage of disease, in fact dying, are brought now to the Hospital, instead of being as heretofore taken to the Burning Ghât, or to the water side, until the tide sweeps them away. Admission is, in a large number of such cases, afforded, but it is merely bringing them there to die. We are in a position to know that if these cases were thrown out of calculation, the mortality would bear a most favorable comparison with other Hospitals. Proceeding upstairs, we enter on the left, the wards set apart for European patients. The mid-day meal was being served whilst we were present, and we took the opportunity of satisfying ourselves as to the quality of the viands. Everything was excellent, superior in many respects to the diet furnished in similar institutions at home. The same scrupulous regard to cleanliness was here observable, and the appearance of the patients showed at a glance that their comforts were carefully studied. Those who were able to sit at table were evidently doing justice to the chief meal of the day, whilst the female nurses, and attendants were ministering to the wants of those unable to attend on themselves. Many of the cases here are of a very serious character. The wards are equally apportioned to medical and surgical cases, and engage the constant supervision of the Medical Staff. Sea-faring men form a large majority of the European patients—and this is not surprising when we take into consideration the extent of the shipping interest of this port, and the wretched character of the accommodation afforded in the most pestilential district of the city, to all, with the exception of the limited number which that most useful institution, the "Sailors' Home" is capable of receiving. A verandah extends around the buildings, and it affords a free current of air, besides a splendid view with out. The patients avail themselves to a great extent of this means of exercise as well as of the roof, a very large flat space. Crossing over we inspected the wards set apart for females and found them to be replete with every comfort. The European and native Christian female nurses are everywhere busy in ministering to the wants of the patients, and their presence cannot but be a source of great benefit to them. The gas is not laid on at present, but it is most necessary that it should be, and the Government would exercise a wise discretion in adding this desideratum. Tanks, supplied from the reservoir on the Strand, supply the building with water, which is distributed by means of an engine. The supply is, however, very irregular and deficient, and the quality so bad as to preclude its use, for purposes other than cleansing. We next visited the public dispensary where all medicines are made up and distributed throughout the Hospital. English drugs to the value of nearly £2,000 are annually consumed irrespective of medicines purchased in the Bazaar. The absence of an Accident ward, which forms such an important feature in the Home Hospitals, has necessitated the temporary occupation of the Council-room for the purpose of accommodating those patients who have undergone severe surgical operations. This room is both lofty and spacious, the circulation of air being considerably greater than in the other wards. The number of beds available is upwards of 350, and we regret to say that few are unoccupied. Applications for admission are numerous, and many serious and distressing cases are, for want of room, constantly turned away, or assisted with out-door relief. The operating theatre is one of the most attractive features of this Hospital, and is frequently the scene of most important operations. The seats for students are arranged in a semi-circular form whilst the operating table stands nearly in the centre. Saturday, we understand, is especially set apart for "operations." Having thus inspected the chief objects of interest we will offer a few general remarks before proceeding further. Until very recently this noble structure stood in the very centre of a hot bed of pollution, being surrounded, nearly up to the walls, with the mud hovels of the poorest class of natives. These abominations were found to create an atmosphere most prejudicial to health, and it became necessary to take active measures for removing them. The Government have, we learn, purchased a large area of ground immediately to the North, and the work of clearing is being rapidly pushed on. It is in contemplation to extend the buildings considerably and the Government will no doubt complete them on the same liberal scale on which the original was based. The present system of drainage is most unsatisfactory, and is a fruitful source of annoyance. This and other important matters, such for instance as a constant supply of pure water, and the introduction of gas will doubtless be shortly supplied. We now leave the main building to visit the

Museum.

This is entirely detached, and stands considerably to the Eastward of the Hospital. It is replete with objects of interest to the student, and boasts of a collection that would do credit to older institutions. Here may be found the most elaborate wax models of surgical and other subjects prepared by the well known Mr. Towne, of Guy's Hospital, London, each one of which is a complete study in itself, so truthfully does it reproduce the original, and so correct are they in the minutest details. At every step you discover some new object of interest, and leave one class of subjects only to examine another, if possible, more interesting. The rooms set apart for morbid anatomy contain numerous objects for study, and are a favorite resort of the students. The entire collection is kept in excellent order, and neither trouble nor expense is spared in improving it. The museum, irrespective of anything else, would well repay a visit, and the courteous reception we met with at the hands of Dr. Chevers will embolden us to repeat a visit which proved eminently agreeable and instructive. We were next shown over a second museum situated in another part of the ground, and set apart for scientific purposes. Here we saw and examined a most costly and elaborate collection of scientific instruments of the latest construction; specimens of chemicals and drugs in their crude and manufactured state, series of chemical tests arranged in separate sections or classes, and in fact everything appertaining to the science of medicine. A portion of this building is set apart for a mineralogical collection, and many valuable specimens are arranged and classified in glass cases. The last object of interest inspected was the

Library.

This is situated in the same block of buildings as the museum last referred to, and is accessible to all the students, under certain restrictions. At present it may be said to be in a transition state, emerging in fact from chaos into something like order. The nucleus of a valuable Medical library exists, and provision has been made for adding to it. At infinite trouble Dr. Par ridge has prepared a catalogue, and some important improvements are being effected in the general arrangements.

We next visited the barracks, if we may so term them, set apart for the use of the native Military students, and others. They were found to be the very *ne plus ultra* of order and cleanliness. About seventy-six students reside within the College walls, and are directly amenable to the Principal, Dr. Chevers. This is exclusive of the large body of students of the Primary and Bengali classes, who come daily to the College from their own homes. We should omit an important fact if we neglected to state that the Resident Surgeon and another Medical officer devote two hours every morning to the treatment of such casual cases as may present themselves. Ministers of various denominations frequently visit the Hospital, and are assiduous in the discharge of their benevolent functions.

Want of space compels us to draw this brief and very imperfect account to a close, at least for the present, remarking, however, before we do so, that the Medical College Hospital is an institution of which the public have many reasons to be proud, whether regarded in the light of a public charity, or as a practical school of Surgery and Pathology. Its beneficent work is carried on silently, and no parade whatever is made of the names or histories of the hundreds who annually owe their restored health, if not their lives, to its existence. It reflects credit alike upon the Medical officers who control it, and upon the Government that called it into existence.

ENGLISH PRESS.

EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON FEAT.

(From the Times.)

[The last ascent of Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher, six miles above the earth. The courage of men of science.]

Poetry has described some famous *descents*, and the *facilis descensus Averni* comes back with a familiar school twang to us. These dips into the subterranean world do not, indeed, belong to the region of historical truth, nor do they even profess to have been made for scientific purposes, yet, perhaps, they symbolise a certain spirit of discovery appropriate to those ages. The two chief adventures into those parts, the two epic heroes, were great travellers—the explorers of their day. Science has just now, however, surpassed all the fancy of poets. We have just had an *ascent* such as the world has never heard or dreamed of. Two men have been nearer by some miles to the moon and stars than all the race of man before them. It is true they do not bring back a very glowing report of their approach to the region of the empyrean, yet their voyage upwards is not without poetical features. On reaching the clouds they find themselves among strange phenomena. They cut through a dense mass of moisture 2,000 feet in thickness, after which the scene changes, they are received out of the thick fog into the clear blue vault of a liquid sky, and see the landscape of clouds beneath them. Mr. Glaisher attempts a photograph of the beautiful scene, but the rapidity of the flight defeats the process, and as the car mounts upwards the paper refuses to receive the constantly vanishing impression from below. They now reach a fearful altitude, where pigeons—the unhappy victims of all experiments—cannot fly, and where, at last, the rarity of the air is too great for the physical structure of man, and one of the explorers faints and becomes unconscious. Yet such is the determination of men when they are in the act of experimentising, and at the very climax of their feat, that they will not spoil it by a check so long as progress is possible; on they will go, and grudge forestalling their vortex by a foot, for every foot is so much gain and so much triumph. Exactly nine minutes Mr. Coxwell ascended alone—or rather worse than alone, with his companion insensible before his eyes, in a region six miles distant from the earth. That is a very extraordinary ten minutes if we think of it, that solitary command, without a rival, of the boundless regions of space, when, for once, to be "alone in the world" was not a metaphor, and one head was working in the infinite void. It deserves to take its place among the unparalleled junctures and the critical and striking moments of war, politics, or discovery. But the feat was almost too audacious, and was carried on to the very verge of fate. Mr. Coxwell was only just in time to take the step which was necessary for a return to the lower world; another minute and he would have been stretched by the side of his companion, and a car, containing two human bodies, would not have been mounting to worlds unknown, and encountering aerial storms and shipwrecks so removed from all our sublunary experience that we can hardly form the faintest image of the reality. We know enough of the geography of the heavens to know that it would not have been even dashed upon the bleak shore of a planet, or found a resting-place upon some Ararat in the moon. But Mr. Coxwell's mouth performed the task which his paralysed hands were unequal to, and the release of the gas procured a descent, and gave a safe termination to the most audacious aerial feat ever performed.

The courage of men of science deserves to have a chapter of his history devoted to it. It has been observed that courage is a very capricious and inconsistent virtue, and we all of us know the old anecdote of the gallant veteran of a hundred battles who durst not snuff out a candle with his fingers. . . . The feats of a man of science give you a better guarantee for real courage, because they are solitary, deliberate, calm, and passive. It is true he has his enthusiasm which helps him, and he has his field of courage to which he has accustomed himself. But every new venture, every fresh essay upon this field, is a solitary effort and impulse with him. He has to fight alone and by himself against the darkness of nature, without men shouting, or flags flying, or trumpets clanging around him. He faces the invisible forces of nature, the gas that explodes, or the poison that penetrates, with the countenance of a student and philosopher, and is at the disadvantage of having to be fully conscious and self-possessed, instead of having the aid of the swing and impetus of passion. . . . The aerial voyage just performed by Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Glaisher deserves to rank with the greatest feats of our experimentalisers, discoverers, and travellers. It is true these gentlemen have not brought down a very comfortable or inspiring report of the upper worlds to which they have penetrated. Science and poetry are unhappily rather at variance upon the subject of the air and the sky. Poetry are unhappily rather at variance upon the subject of the air and the sky. Poetry points upward to the sky with glowing rapture as the scene of brightness and glory, and a residence there figures as the reward of heroism and greatness. Everything is happy and splendid that is connected with the sky. But science penetrates with its material eye into these vast upper spaces, and simply reports a great difficulty of breathing there, that the blood stagnates, the limbs become benumbed, the senses evaporate, and nature faints in unconsciousness. The very birds will not fly in the very sky which is their poetical home. The distinction in that poetry looks up to the sky from below, and science examines and feels it on a level. The sky is the emblem of poetry, the fact of science. Both aspects of it are equally true, but the point of view from which they are taken is quite different. But, though our recent explorers of the sky do not add to its brilliancy as a picture, they have furnished one more striking and impressive scene to the history of science. They have shown what enthusiasm science can inspire, and what courage it can give. . . .

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 15.)

Another great battle has been fought in Virginia, and this time the result is not open to question. That portion of the Federal army which was under the orders of General Pope on the 30th of August was defeated by the Confederates under General Lee, and the whole Federal army has since fallen back behind the fortifications of Washington. Reserving our judgment on many interesting points respecting which further information is desirable, we shall endeavour to collect the fragmentary intelligence of the telegrams, and present it in what seems its proper order.

Our last news from the army of Virginia, it will be remembered, was contained in a despatch from General Pope, dated on the morning of August 30th, and related mainly to a battle fought at Bull Run on the previous day, in which the Federals were asserted to have gained the offensive, and gained the victory, driving the enemy from the field. It is stated in newspaper despatches that the Confederates were on that day driven two miles, but that being reinforced they were able to recover one of these, and that the Federals halted for the night a mile in advance of the position they held in the morning. Pope wrote as being uncertain of the movements of the enemy, and seemed inclined to believe that he was in retreat; but immediately afterwards a battle was engaged in every respect more important than that of the previous day. It is said that General Lee had been reinforced, so that the whole Confederate army of Virginia was opposed to Pope on the 30th. This may be so, but such allegations are of little weight until verified. An unsuccessful army naturally loves to believe that it had to contend with great odds. On the other hand, it is certain, though inexplicable, that the Federal army was not concentrated. Burnside was full forty miles to the South, at Fredericksburg, and M'Clellan held inactive at Alexandria a force which he had been ordered to send forward without delay, an omission which has excited bitter comment.

We are not told what was the order of battle on either side. The action was commenced by the Federals, Generals Heintzelman and Porter leading their brigades to the attack. Their men, however, no longer fought as they had done before Richmond, for the first thing we are told is that they "fell back in disorder. The Confederates then advanced their batteries and rapidly poured a shell into the retreating troops." General M'Dowell came up and tried to hold the Federal centre, but his corps and that of General Sigel were "outnumbered at all points," M'Dowell being driven across Bull Run. The Federal right held its ground and kept the enemy from reaping the full benefit of his success, but it could do no more. By five o'clock Pope had exhausted his reserves, but he continued fighting three hours longer, and at eight o'clock withdrew his last brigade across Bull Run in perfect order. Obscure and imperfect as is this narrative, all the circumstances combine to give the impression of a very disastrous defeat. Even the omissions are significant. No attempt is made to compute the Federal loss in killed and wounded, but we are told that "the loss of Federal officers was enormous, comprising several generals, and a long list of colonels and regimental officers of all grades." The loss in rank and file must, therefore, have been tremendous.

Pope directed the march of his broken army upon Centreville, on the road to Alexandria and Washington. He appears to have reached that place unmolested, and to have remained there three days. During this time he was reinforced by two fresh divisions under Sumner and Franklin, and also by Banks, who was supposed to have been cut off. On the day following the battle the New York journals were assured from Washington that every effort was being made to send forward new troops, in order to a renewal of the fight, but on the 2nd instant Pope, after another action which cost him two good generals, evacuated Centreville, and the whole Federal army fell back behind the lines in front of Washington, General M'Clellan taking the chief command.

In Tennessee a battle of some magnitude has been fought, and the Federal General Buell, who was lately reported to have been in extreme danger, is now said to have defeated the Confederates at Chattanooga capturing 7,000 prisoners. In Kentucky, however, the movements of the Confederates have been of so formidable a character as to alarm the Legislature, which has abandoned the capital and betaken itself to Louisville, on the confines of the State next Ohio. It is said that from 20,000 to 30,000 Confederates have penetrated as far as Lexington, which is in the heart of Kentucky. The alarm has even spread to Ohio, and in the principal cities of that State business is suspended, and all the males are called under arms.

It was supposed at Washington, from the presence of a Confederate force at Leesburg, within five miles of the Potomac, that the enemy intended to cross. Should they do so, M'Clellan will be compelled to fight a new battle, one which would in all probability be more bloody than any previous conflict of the war. We do not know enough of the numbers and condition of the Southern army to form an opinion of the likelihood of such a movement, which, while it is one that might prove very disastrous for the North, would also have special and peculiar risks for the Confederates. The South has many reasons for pursuing its advantage with all possible speed. Its victories are the result of a supreme effort, which, as we infer from the nature of Mr. Davis's conscription orders, and from the resistance which they encounter in the States, cannot be repeated. On the other hand, the Confederates can hardly expect again to have to deal with the Federal army in a state so disorganized as it was after the retreat from Richmond, by the breaking up of M'Clellan's force, and the extensive changes in the distribution of commands which followed that event. They have seen the Government at Washington preparing to raise an army larger than ever, while they themselves are forced to recruit their regiments with conscripts beyond the military age. These are weighty reasons for expecting that they will make the very best use of their position before the Federal generals can receive reinforcements; but it seems idle to speculate on the nature of that use with the means of information at our disposal. It will be interesting to learn, when sufficient time has elapsed, what is the effect of these reverses on the Northern people. War is a school, and those who engage in it cannot but have many erroneous impressions corrected, many prejudices chastised. If these misfortunes, instead of merely irritating the pride of the Northern people and exciting them to giant efforts without a distinct and recognised aim, should open the eyes of all the citizens to the true nature of the contest in which they have been engaged, show them the sources of their enemy's strength and of their own weakness, their best friends may be of opinion that they are not on the whole to be regretted.

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